BLASTS FROM THE BIG HORN.

A Region Rapidly Reaching for Wyoming's Progressive Plame.

REFLECTIONS FROM MONTANA'S GEMS,

The Yellowstone Park-California's Fruit Harvest - Dakota Tin and School Lands-A Complete Summary of Northwest News,

Central Wyoming has set a progressive pace that will soon make the southern section hump itself to keep in sight. It is a curious fact, says a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, that the highest agricultural development Wyoming has is to be found not along the old lines of transcontinental railroads or the great overland trails, but in the remote and little known Big Horn country. Along the flanks of this range are towns over 100 miles from any railroad that number trom 800 to 1,500 inhabitants, and show to the visitor as thoroughly equipped systems of water works, as handsome public schools, and as efficient electric lights as many an eastern city of more than ten times their population. The existence and prosperity of these towns is due to irrigation. The people who settled first in this region came from states that knew nothing of the practice of irrigation. They were generally cattle men. Not the pictures que but tough desperadoes, but

college-bred men with active brains, backed up by strong, healthy bodies. Untrammeled by old prejudices, often without any knowledge whatever of farming, they were just the gind of men to try all kinds of experiments. A few years ago the papers laughed at the sage bush farms, the coyote pastures, the jack rabbit stock ranges of Wyoming. Today there are over 6,000 farms, covering 1,506,850

Two-thirds of these farms are irrigated for crops, and over 240,000 acres in addition are irrigated for grazing. The average size of the irrigated farms, or, more exactly, the irrigated portions of the ganches on which crops are raised, is 119 acres.

The average first cost of the water is \$3.62 per acre, making the average total cost of the soil, broken and watered ready for cultivawater is 44 cents per acra.

The farmers usually own 640 acros, ob-tained under the desert act, and 160 acres as a homestead. There are five United states land offices in the state, and their books show that the citizens have within ten years paid to the government over \$2,000,000 for desert lands, homesteads and preemptions. Two million dollars paid out of the state for desert land for the privilege of proving to the world that it was fertile and could be reclaimed. The B. & M. railroad is at the edge of this

new empire, and next season will see a swarm of visitors crowding in to see the battlefields of the Big Horn and settlers seeking lands to build homes on. The advent of the railroad means an outlet for the superabundant crops, the extension of the system of ditches and the cultivation of more land. The manufacturers of the east, who are coming to realize that they must seek the sources of food supply and fuel, will come west to grow up with the country. With increased irrigation and the establishment of manufactories, the cattle ranches, that this year sent 3,300 cars of cattle east from Gillette, will disappear in favor of the small farmer who will supply the manufacturing and min-ing interests. On every hill and in every vale, almost are resting the bones of pioneers that opened the way for this new empire of irrigation. If they could have dreamed that irrigation.—If they could have dreamed that over their graves the iron horse would carry the immense crops reaped from their old Indian pattle grounds, the fruits, wines and silks of California, the wheat and salmon of Oregon, the seal of Alaska, gold and cattle of the Big Horn, they would have thought their imagination was running riot. Yet we in turn fear to look ahead and run the risk of being called enthusiasts. being called enthusiasts.

Yellowstone Park. Laws governing the Yellowstone National park have accomplished their purpose-the preservation of wonderland as a national pleasure ground. There is, however, grave urgency for the creation of a court or courts competent to visit adequate punishment on malicious trespassers and vandals. Local courts in Montana and Wyoming cannot exercise jurisdiction, and all the federal authorities can do with offenders is to eject them from the park. The splendid forests bave been fired time and again, game has been wantenly slaughtered and objects of beauty have been marred out of pure ma-liciousness. The troops stationed there can turn the lawless invaders out, but there is nothing to prevent their return. The Interior department has reported to congress that the park is "without any legal protection to life, limb or property, and without the means of punishment for the most dastardly crime."

Grave crimes are of rare occurence in the park, but stages have been held up and many minor offences committed, for which no adequate punishment has been provided. year, it is one of the great attractions of the nation, and everything possible should be done to enhance its beauty and protect those whom it attracts. Despite the peachers who have made away with the game, and in many instances through a wanton desire for slaughter, the many species of animals cultivated there have increased, but would be much greater if properly protected. than in all the rest of the country, while deer, elk and smaller game is abund at. The hotel accommodations are good ad the roads are being improved, but there is demand for penal laws and the establish-ment of a jurisdiction by which they can be enforced. Senator Vest's bill, which has passed the senate term after term and been favorably reported to the house, covers the case properly, but on reaching the house it has been saddled and killed by a provision grant-ing a right of way through the park to some railroad corporation. The original bill should be made a law, and then there will be noth-ing to detract from the charms of the great natural wonder.

Montana Gems.

The sapphire fields of Montana will doubtless be developed during the coming summer. The English syndicate which has exchanged something like \$2,000,000 for the ground, can hardly afford to let the investment lie idle. Helena is naturally flurried over the deal which directly benefits its citigens and will be the means of developing new industries, for the fields are but a short distance northeast of the city, in the Missouri valley. The grounds consist of 1,580 acres of patented land in the eldorado bar, 1,250 acres are located on the west side of the river and above the bar, and about 1,400 on the east side relations. about 1,400 on the east side, making a total of over 4,000 acres. About as much more has been secured under a long lease. It is estimated that the ground will yield \$30,000 worth of gems per sere. The presence of these stones in immense quantities Las been know for years, but experts have differed as to their value, else the development of the fields would have occurred long ago. The promoters of the English company are headed by the duke of Portland, and include nearly a hundred titled gentlemen, whose prestige would give the stones the stamp of fashion's approval. It is said the syndicate secured the ground primarily for the placer gold that is known to exist there, and that their operations will be in that line. They expect to make the gold pay for the property and all operating expenses, leaving the gems for clear profit. A. H. Wood, a noted min-ing engineer of Detroit, has been appointed general manager, and a large force of men ill be put to work in a short time building flumes, and in other capacities

California Fruit Shipments. Statistics of fruit shipments this year, which are now fairly complete, show that California has produced a more valuable crop of fruits and vegetables than in any previous year. Of oranges, no less than 80,000,000 pounds were shipped, while the total shipnents of other green fruits amounted to 78,000,000 pounds. Dried fruit shipments reached the enormous figures of 72,000,000 pounds. Raisins furnished 47,000,000 pounds, last year. Of canned ar's shipments were against 37,000,000 78,000,000 this year's shipments were pounds, against 40,000,000 last

everything except

wine

and salmon there has been great increase in shipments, showing that the year is one of the most successful ever known for farmer and fruit grower. Stock is being rapidly taken in the Cape Horn Steamship line, started by merchants in order to secure lower freight rates from the east. It is expected that the first steamer will be ready by next September. Most of the vessels will be built in San Francisco. Experts have estimated that the traffic between San Fran cisco and South American ports will pay all expenses, thus enabling the company to give low through rates between New York and San Francisco.

Washington's Building. Washington's World's fair building will be one of the most attractive and unique in the state group. It will be constructed almost entirely of material from the state of Washington, and it will form an iliustration of the building materials and industries pe-

guliar to that state. The design for the structure has been approved by the construction department. The building will be 220x140 feet. The exterior will be of timber from the Paget Sound region, and all the lumber entering into it has been donated by the State Lumbermen's association. The main entrance is to be made one of the features of the building, and will be of granite, marble, and ore quarried in the state. In addition to what may be contributed the state will expend \$50,000 in constructing and enaborating the details of the building. It will be surmounted by a flagstaff 175 feet high, and there will be four towers of unique design. A peculiar incident in connection with the acceptance of the design for this building is that the one which at first was considered third in merit has been adopted, and the architect who received the first prize in the competi-tion has been relegated to the rear.

Black Hills Tin. In an instructive article on the world's supply of tin, E. W. Claypole writes as follows in the Engineering Magazine concerning the Black Hills deposits: The tin bearing lodes are for the most part on the western side of the Black Hills, among the older schists, and are of very different degrees of value. Some of them are of enormous thickness, exceeding 100 feet, but the cassiterite is not equally distributed in them. It is found in strings and patches and sheets and many of the veins, and large parts of others contain none. They dip into the ground at high angles—usuaily about 70°—in this respect resembling the lodes of Cornwall, and their working will consequently be wan, and their working win consequently overy similar. Immense quantities of cassiterite exist in the hills. The granite veins are very numerous, and a large proportion of them are more or less stanniferous. But the percentage, as elsewhere, is very low, about equaling the average yield of the Cornist mines at present in operation. It is not easy te give figures, but a sanguine estimate might put both at 2 per cent, and probably in order to attain this some of the poorer mineral must be excluded.

A Bicycle Railroad.

The latest enterprise in the northwest is the construction of a bievele railroad on the Boynton principle between Seattle and Tacoma. A route has been surveyed a little over thirty miles long, and agents are now securing right of way and soliciting subsidies. Local capitalists have organized a company with \$500,000 capital. The president, F. H. Osgood, is second vice president of the Boynton Bicycle Railway company, which owns the patents under which the road will be built. Construction will be begun as soon as the rainy season closes.

Mr. Osgood says that the distance between Seattle and Tacoma can be covered in twenty minutes, but the regular running time wil be from thirty to forty minutes. At present most of the traffic between Tacoma and Seattle is by boat, which makes the trip of twenty-eight miles in an hour and a half or two hours. There are frequent Northern Pacific trains, which take two hours to make the run over a track nearly forty miles long. The Bicycle Railway company promises to carry freight and passengers more cheaply han the boats or regular trains can do it.

South Dakota's School Lands. The bill admitting South Dakota to statehood provided, among other things, that 750, 000 acres of land should be set aside for the benefit of universities, schools, public buildings and indemnity. Land Commissioner Ruth has been making an inspection of all the vacant lands of the state, and has selected about 500,000 acres for the purpose so designated. About 200,000 acres of this are in the Black Hills country and the other 300,000 acres are in the counties of Hand, Hyde, Codington, Day, Potter, Edmunds, McPherson, Walworth and Campbe remainder of the land appropriated Walworth and Campbell. The pects to claim in the recently ceded Sionx nd Sisseton reservations. There are also available some 40,000 acres in take beds in the counties of Lake, Kingsbury and Miner, they have never been surveyed and never thrown open as public lands.

Mrs. Helen M. Warren, wife of Wyoming's junior United States senator, wrote an interesting letter to Miss Susan B. Anthony that was read at the New York state woman's suffrage convention. Mrs. Warren said: "I have voted for twenty years, with as much ease as if I were entering a theater or a church. Sometimes I ride, very often I walk, either alone or with company, just the same as I go anywhere else, and have never been annoyed or insulted in any way. On the contrary, we have the most gal-lant gentlemen in the world—you see it will not do to be otherwise-that is only one reason for their being so. I will not sully their fair reputation by saying that they would be less so if the ladies had not the ballot."

There is talk at Harrisburg of building a

cheese factory. A Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows has been instituted at Madison.

A beaver has been sent from Eddyville to the Central park menagerie in New York. When the standpipe arrives and is set up Blue Springs' water works will be complete.

Sparks from a passing locomotive started fire at Brainard which totally destroyed Wanser & Mehaffey's cattle sheds.

St. Joseph's Catholic church of York has been formally dedicated with impressive ceremonies conducted by Bishop Bonacum. Nels Mortensen, a Washington county farmer, started for Blair the other morning and dropped dead in his wagon. He was 60 years of age,

The only genuine colored man in Holdrege, familiarly know as "Nigger George," died the other day. He was a slave before the war, and when he came north he settled in Holdrege.

Elmwood citizens are making exertions to get a steam flouring mill to locate at that point, and in order to induce one to locate there the business men agree to take enough electric lights to justify the mil establishing that sind of a plant, the mili owner in

Charles Spears, a young man, is in jail at Broken Bow on the charge of stealing a horse at Callaway. He made a great run for lib-erty when pursued by the officers, but near Eddyvile he ran into a snowbank and wa captured before he could extricate himself.

Emil Magunson, alias Axel Carlson, is in jail at Texamah, where he will stay until the district court passes on a charge of forgery. Emil is said to have placed the names of H. W. Lautz and J. W. Lenard to notes for \$175 and \$75 respectively, and to have obtained the money from the First National bank of Ashland. The prisoner is only 21 years of

A Dakota City citizen, who is described by the Eagle as a man with more brains than sense, went home at a late hour the other night and ordered his wife and children out of the house or he would deal violently with them. They left and sought shelter with a neighboring family until morning, and the people of the town are so incensed that the brute has been warned to be more circum-spect in the future or take the consequences.

Sac county has purchased a poor farm for

Another institute for the cure of inebriates is to be opened at Des Moines.

M. Hendrickson, a farmer living near Moorhead, suicided by hanging, on account The Columbus Junction Safeguard of De-

cember 39 contained the obstuary notices of seven old settlers. Naman W. Moore of Bremer county, counts his cows the most profitable live stock on his farm. During 1891 he milked twelve and

pocketed \$521 from the sale of their milk and calves, besides having all the milk wanted for family use.

Gabriel Brunhold is dead at Davenport, aged 70 years. He had sold newspapers on aged 70 years. He had sold new the streets of that city since 1862. Christ Neitson of Baker township, O'Brien county, was held up by two highwaymen is broad daylight. The robbers received \$4.

The Merchants and First National banks of Fort Dodge bave been consolidated, maklog an lustitution with a capital of \$235,000. Mrs. Shorman Strong living near Lone Tree set fire to her dress while popping corn and was so badly burned that death resulted. Mrs. Anna Johnson, a widow about 70 years old, living near Guthrie Center, was attacked by hogs while in the barnyard and

Wm. Gotts of Dubuque county, has what he claims is the greatest curiosity on earth in the way of a wood pile. It covers twentysix square acres, is thirty-two feet high and

nearly eaten up.

Drew Davidson and Danny Breene, Muscatine boys, were playing with an old riffe and the Breene boy was shot in the jaw. The wound is not thought to be dangerous. Young Davidson knew the rifle was loaded,

Imprayements in new buildings to the amount of \$155,000 were made at Washington during the year just ended. During the same period in the county, outside of Washington, nearly \$500,000 worth of new buildngs were erected.

It tooks as though the Commercial club at Dubuque will split over a bottle of wine. Part of the club favors a sideboard at club readquarters and the other part opposes Those who favor the wine threaten to with draw and form a club of their own.

The Alta Advertiser gives the details of a new plan for swindling stockmen. Two tramp swindlers watch the local papers for stray notices, when one of them goes and looks at the animal. Of course the unsus-pecting farmer on application shows it, and the fellow decides that it is not his; then be returns to his partner and describes it minutely to him. No. 2 then goes to the farmer and after proving by a thorough description that he is the animal's owner says he cannot take it away, and offers to sell it at a bargain. The farmer buys, and a few days later the rightful owner comes and claims the animal

South Dakota.

Rapid City's improvement record for 1891 oots up \$509,200 Not since 1881 has so much rain and snow

failen in the state, assuring another abundant harvest. Louis Stolenberger, a Rapid City dish

bustler, aged 17, eased the pain of an unbal anced mind with a bullet. Forty thousand dollars' worth of chattel

mortgages were released in Codington county during November. The Hon, N. K. Griggs, the sweet trouba dour of the Blue valley and poet laureate to the Burlington in Nebraska, is disbursing

At a Deadwood Christmas tree, the flimsy garments of the children distributing gifts caught fire from the caudles. Though the lames were quickly extinguished, several

children were severely burned. Deadwood papers are much pleased with appointment of Congressman Bryan of Nebraska as a member of the ways and They look upon him as a staunch friend of Black Hills interests.

The extent of country underlaid by the siliceous ore bodies of the Black Hills is faily being enlarged by new strikes and liscoveries, as is evidenced in the Blue Ridge group, situated about a mile Englewood, one of the stations on the B. & M. railroad. In this property, both flat and vertical bodies or veins of such ore have been ancovered. The first discovery on the ground was made in a fifteen-foot shaft, where the ore was found to be six feet thick, assays of which gave returns running from \$11 to \$40 per ton.

Wyoming.

Laramie added seventy to its cemetery population last year. The Eikhorn railroad surveyors are prospecting in the Hay Creek coal field. Fred Kendt uncovered a 6-foot vein o ood coal on the Rawlins-Saratoga road.

The big chimney of the Cheyenne shops i opheavy and dangerous in a gale, and some twenty-five feet of it are to be taken off for afety. Its present height is 130 feet. A remarkably rich galena find was made by Professor Age on the north side of North

Brush creek, near Saratoga. The ore runs \$100 in silver to the ton and a high per cent A report has reached Cheyenne to the ef-

fect that half a dozen thieves with 100 or more stolen horses are trapped in Jackson's hole, a basin in the extreme northwestern portion of the state. The new oil well drilling company located Casper creek, about five miles from sper, have their machinery all on the

ground and their derrick up and have started their drill toward oildom. The company will be known as the Empire Oil De pment and Trust company. Christmas weather was exceedingly lively in southern Wyoming. Around Cheyenne the Wabsatch zephyrs humped along at a

seventy-mile gait, carrying everything move-able with them. It was a dry storm, so much so that husky Chevennese horizontally hug ged mother earth to catch their breath. Around Laramie old Boreas howled at a sixty mile pace. Very little damage was Utah.

Provo has paid out nearly \$120,000 on her water works. The Provo woolen mills are to be run by

electricity in the future. The plant is now Patrick O'Malley and Eric Jacobson were

cremated by the burning of a bunk house at the south Galena mines. The council of Salt Lake City granted franchise to the natural gas company and fixed the price of gas at 30 cents per 1,000

It is estimated that there are at least 50,000 ousbels of potatoes in Utah county for which no market can be found, enough to start a fair sized starch factory.

A leading member of the Mormon church Salt Lake has just died, leaving an estate of \$1,000,000. But when it is stated that he leaves also a large family—that is, a large Mormon family—the cause of financial con-gratulation to the individual heirs does not

The new machine gun tested recently at New Haven, Conn., is the invention of Browing Bros., of Ogden. Its principal feature is rapidity of fire, which is reported for a recent test as equaling 900 shots in one minute fired through one barrel. This gun has a water-jacket around the firing barrel and the cartridges are fed from a continuous pelt. The Maxim machine gun has a record of 750 shots per minute. The detail of the new gun is not yet made public.

Montana. Every patriotic Montanian sports sapphire

jewelry The Helena Journal has introduced typesetting machines.

Despite severe winter weather, there s no diminution in the various mining camps. The war against the Chinese in Butte was pooked for a fresh start on the first of the vear.

A large number of miners from the Cour d'Alenes are flocking into Butte and other camps. Leary, Butte's champion sleeper, awoke after six days and nights of continuou

stumber. Horse thieves have been operating in the Yellowstone country on a gigantic scale for the last month. Ranchers and rangers along the Wyoming line estimate their losses at 500 head. A reward of \$2,500 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the thieves is thought that the rustiers are a part of the gang that is causing so much trouble in Wyoming.

Idaho.

There are 100 cases of ta grippe in Boise. Several mines have shut down for the winter at Wallace. James Wells of Kooteual county has been

appointed state World's fair commissioner, It is estimated that the output of mineral in the Cour d'Alenes for the present year be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000. C. E. Flannery, now a constable in West

Superior, Wis., prospected and secured a claim in the Cour d'Alene district seven years ago. He was offered \$150,000 cash for his holding recently.

Work which was suspended last fall on the Northern Pacific railroad, now within

twelve miles of Lewiston, H is reported, will be resumed early in the spring, and the road built into Grangeville without further delay. Peter Porter, receives of the Morning mine in the Cour d'Alenes, confirms the report of the sale of Jac. property to a Minwankee syndicate. Practically \$200,000 has been paid for the mine, conditional upon the soundness of the title.

The question of disputed state boundaries seems to have taken as crasse. The latest is the announcement that the Washington and Idaho line is located too far-cast. If so, the rich Palouse country adarly all falls into Idaho territory and Oakesdale. Palouse

City and Pullman all will change to Idaho

The United States grand jury at Boise has returned indictments against the former principals of the Boise high school, Fred C. Squires and D. McEwen. They were founders and promoters of the Northwestern Education cational bureau, designed to procure situa-tions for schoolma'ams in Idaho and adjoinng states. The concern turned out to be a ing states. The concern turned out to be a swindle. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of indicted men. The report that two state officials were indicted for connection with the alleged fraud is without foundation.

Washington. Ten miles of streets, have been graded in Olympia this year.

Colonel Will L. Visscher was the triumph of Francis Murphy's cold water revival at

The report of Washington's land commissioner shows that 78,958 acres of state school lands have been disposed of up to the present time, netting the state \$1,740,788.

A novel company has just been organized on Puget sound for the propagation of black cats. An island is to be purchased, so that the cats cannot intermix with the blue, gray. white and spotted cats of the surroundin regions, and there the black cat breed is to be perpetuated for all it is worth. The black cats will live on fish. Thus the expense of running the big cat ranch will be reduced to a minimum. The cats are to be grown for their fur, and the projectors expect to make millions out of it.

Miss Nina Cooper, daughter of the post-master of West Seattle, is 19 years of age and as brave as she is nandsome. A burgiar entered the family residence Christmas over and abstracted a purse of \$10 from beneath Papa Cooper's pillow. Several wild yells followed the burglar. So did Miss Nina, her slumber robes fluttering in the midnight breezes. She grabbed the burglar by the coat tails, followed him downstairs and out into the streets, exercising her lungs as well as her limbs. The strain rent a cost tail and the other was on a tear when Mr. Burglar's wind shortened. Wheeling suddenly he struck Miss Cooper with the purse, knocked her down and escaped. The fearless gir picked up the purse, returned home and then fainted.

Everything curious found nowadays is, of course, destined to be found at the World's fair, and this is the case with a medal that was recently dug up on an island in the Columbia river by Dr. N. G. Bialock of Walla Walla. He believes it to be a memento of the Lewis and Clarke expedition which was presented to some chiefs of the Cayuse or Walia Walla Indians by the explorers, On me side is a facsimile of the head of Thomas efferson, around which, in a circle, appear the words. "Th. Jefferson, President of U. S. A. D. 1801." On the other side is a tomahawk crossed with a pipe, and below are a pair of clasped hands with the inscription, Peace and Friendship."

A Philadelphia seed firm recently offered a prize of \$100 for the finest potato grown in the United States. Benjamin Longley of

Eagle Valley, Baker county, captured the The syndicate of Portland business men who have purchased the stock of Messrs. Bunker and Selover in the Portland Smelting works, will start the smelter at once and run

it to its full capacity. The Cowyche and Wide Hollow irrigating district will, some time in January, by a vote of its members, determine upon the proposition of floating \$200,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of constructing canais, gates, waterways, etc.

The Oregon weather bureau has collected statistics of the crops of this state for 1891. The wheat reports represent 635,000 acres, which show an average yield of twenty-four bushels per acre, making a total yield of over 15,000,000 bushels.

The White Swan mine of Baker count shipped last week to the Baker City National bank a kettleful of yellow metal valued a \$2,200, making the total output of the mine, which has been in operation something over two months, \$38,000.

A Polk county man the other day in at tempting to show the good qualities of a feedchopper he wanted to seil, cut off his finger by accident. A few minutes after his father attempted to show how the accident happened and he, too, cut off a finger.

Great relief has been afforded to the stockraisers and farmers of Klamath county this season by the amount of money turned loose by the cattle and grain buyers in that section, and the country may be said to have lmost entirely recovered from the results of February, 1890. Another prosperous year will doubtless inaugurate a boom in Klamath

The Southern Pacific company made a large timber sale last week, disposing of 125,000 acres for \$1,000,000. The land is in southern Oregon, and this purchase gives the lumbermen of Chicago over 60,000 acres in one body. They will crect a mill at Klamath City and build thirty-eight miles of railroad o reach the timber.

The Oregon and Washington newspapers of this month contain many evidences of the apparently unseasonable productiveness of those states. The Bandon Recorder says large, ripe blackberries were being that large, ripe blackberries were being picked from vines in gardens at that place. Charles Sherbondy of Siustaw was gathering a second crop of raspberries. The Eugene Register declares that peas bloom in the local gardens. At Seattle chrysanthemums could be fulled outdoors. And in a telegraph office at Roseburg branches of white and red raspberries heavily laden with fruit were on exhibition. fruit were on exhibition.

They wanted to get married, but had on money to pay the preacher. The girl was equal to the occasion. She took the preacher aside and stated the case, She had no money, but she did have a bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. Would he marry them for that! The preacher would and two hearts beat as

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY.

Plant for Preparing Corn Meal for Enror

Suggested for this City. OMAHA, Jan. 2 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: When Governer Thayer called on the citizens of Nebrasaa for donations of corn for the starving Russians I called attention in a communication to THE BEE to the danger of shipping corn of this year's growth such a distance, as it would heat and become sour or musty and unfit for food unless kiln dried before shipding. I'see by yesterday's BEE that Secretary Rusk gives directions to have the corn kiln dried, ground and shipped in barrels.

My object in writing vinw is to call attention to millers, capitalists or the Board of Trade to a home manufacture in drying and grinding corn for the foreign markets, in which Nebraska can compete with the world if machinery could be put in operation soon enough. You have a customer at your very door for the manufacture of 30,000 bushels (sixty car loads) of corn into mea. That makes 7,000 barrels of meal allowing for shrinkage by evaporation and bran. The barrels could be manufactured here, and you are at once opening up a trade with the world of an article just as good as can be made in New York or Wilmington (Brandy-

wine), or any other place.

Kiln dried meal is a staple article in all markets on the sea board. The demand is limited, but increasing every year. Once get the brand established and you have the world for a market, not only foreign market but for home consumption. Forty or fifty years ago when farmers dried their corn in the oven before grinding they had a food that was a luxury little known at the present day. The of drying is but little. True, it will shrink in weight from six to ten pounds on the hundred, but it is only the evaporation of moisture, which is of no value, DThis adds to the cost in weight. Omaha (or Lincoin) ought to take hold of this branch of manuacture and show their faith (in corn as human food) by their works.

EXPERIENCE. "It leads them all," is the general reply of druggists when asked about the merit or sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OUTRACEOUS RUSSIAN LAWS.

Restrictions Which Are Placed Upon Jewish Subjects of the Czar.

THOUSANDS DEPRIVED OF LIVELIHOOD.

Rules So Arranged That Hebrews Can be Expelled From Any Part of the Country and Suffer Confiscation of Property.

The terrible persecution of the Jews in Russia has been the subject of widespread denunciation on the part of humanitarians in this country. The following is a resume of the chief restrictive laws of Russia, taken from a recent issue of Darkest Russia, a London publication devoted to the cause of ameliorating the condition of these banished

RESTRICTIONS ON RESIDENCE. First-The Jews of Russia have long been compelled—with certain exceptions only—to reside either in Poland or in the towns within the adjoining provinces known as the "Pale of Jewish Settlement," but which contain comparatively few towns.

Second—They may not live within fifty versts (about thirty-three miles) of the fron-tier. The effect is to prevent them carrying on trade with neighboring countries. EXPULSIONS FROM VILLAGES, Third-Under the May laws, which pro

hibit Jews from settling "cutside of cities and towns," those settled in villages since May, 1882, are expelled therefrom, and driven into the overcrowded towns of the Fourth-Under certain decisions of the senate, Jews settled in villages before May. 1882, have the right of remaining there, but only provided they do not move therefrom. Many have been driven out who had settled

there before because their names had not been inscribed as villagers, or because they had temporarily left the village, in some cases to perform their military duty.
Fifth-Suburbs of towns and small towns have been in many cases declared villages, and the Jewsshave been expelled therefrom. Sixth-Under the May laws Jews are prohibited from owning, or holding on lease, or even managing, land; nor can they take a mortgage of land. Those, therefore, who have the right to remain villagers, in conse-quence of settlement before 1882, cannot find a livelihood, and must migrate to the over crowded towns of the Paie.

EXPULSIONS. Seventh-Until lately Jews of all classes were allowed to reside in the grand duchy of Finland and in Courland. This year all who were not artisans or merchants of the first guild have been expelled and driven into the

Eighth-Jews have lately been also pelted in large numbers from certain im portant commercial centers outside the Pale, such as Rostoff on the Don, Tomsk in Si beria and other towns, where, for commer cial reasons, they had hitherto been allowed to settle; also from the transcaspian prov inces, and from Batoum and other Asiatic places formerly owned by Turkey. Ninth-In all these cases of expuision the

Jews have to find the means of removal by selling off their goods and chattels, as they cannot collect debts when they are known to be under orders to leave. If they then are unable to find money enough to pay for removal, they are forwarded to the Pale of Settlement, however distant that may be, by etape, i. e., in chains, by the side of cor demned criminals and under the guard of prison warders. Jewesses are, however, allowed to remain if they will apply for a rellow ticket and become enrolled as prost

Tenth-The result of all these expulsons is not only to deprive of their livelihood the persons expelled, but also to injure the original inhabitants of the towns of the Pale who have to sustain the competition of the new arrivals, to incur the burden of a crowd of pauperized people, and to find for them house space within limits that were already too contracted.

Eleventh-Besides expulsions from Russia proper into the Jewish Pale, a very large number of expulsions of foreign Jews have aken place, not only from Russia proper, but from the Pale itself. Any Jew unable to prove the place of his birth may be pro-secuted, and, as registration was formerly a lax institution in Russia, prosecutious auc expulsions of Jews, as alien vagrants, or as rogues and vagabonds (brodvags), are of no rare occurrence.

RESTRICTIONS ON EDUCATION.

Twelfth-The attainment by a Jew of the highest degree in any university faculty outitles him to the privilege of residing outside the Pale. A large number of Jows have hitherto been candidates for university dic-tinctions; but recent laws have limited admissions not only to the universities but to the gymnasia, the proportion fixed being 10 per cent in the Pale, 5 per cent outside it, and 3 per cent in St. Petersburg and Mosc The Jews are not allowed schools of their own. In the special technical schools built and endowed by certain rich Jews, the pro-portion of Jews admitted is limited just as if they had been established by the govern

ment.
Thirteenth—Jewish children atte..ding the public schools are required to be present on the Jewish Sabbath.

ARTISANS' PRIVILEGES RESCINDED Fourteenth-Skilled artisans and their families have hitherto been allowed to reside outside the Pale of Settlement. Under recent rules, if Jewish artisans residing in Russia proper are found inefficient in their trade, or iot actually in work, or past work by reason of age, they are expelled.
Fifteenth-Skilled artisans, who formerly

held the right of permanent residence in Moscow and St. Petersburg, have intely been deprived of that right by an arbitrary and summary administrative order.
Sixteenth—The definition of "skilled artisan" has been contracted for the purpose of excluding Jews. It has lately been declared that bakers, vinegar makers, glaziers printers' compositors, and other workers in light occupations, are not artisans, and Jews carrying on these trades have been expelled

from towns in Russia proper. RESTRICTIONS ON OCCUPATIONS. Seventeenth-Jews are not allowed to sell intoxicants except in houses that they own.

Jewish waiters may be employed only by Eighteenth-Jews are not allowed to engage in any mining industry, or to hold min-ing shares, or to act as agents for persons

engaged in mining. Nineteenth - Those Jews who, as graduates of a high university, or as merchants of the first guild (men paying at least 1,000 roubletaxation annually), are allowed to reside outside the Pale may have no more than two Jewish employes in their service. (A privileged Jew, who wishes his aged parents to reside with him outside the Pale frequently registers the one as his valet and the other as

Twentieth-Jews are prohibited from for warding goods, as agents or employes, from frontier custom bouses to localities outside

OPESSIONS AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS CLOSED Twenty-first—Jews are not allowed to oc-cupy any government or public appointment. They have accordingly been dismissed from railway and postoffice service, from the posts

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once by a tablespoonful of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup taken three times a day, between meals-oftener if the cough is troublesome. You can thus surround the very worst case of Lo Grippe and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are

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of schoolmasters and from notarial offices. They may no longer be appointed doctors or even veterinary surgeons in the army. No Jew may become an advocate, though fully qualified by examination, without the special sanction of the minister of the interior, which has not once been given. No dentist or apo-thecary of Jewish extraction is to receive a icense to practice. No Jew may become an officer in the army, though bound to serve in the rank and file like all other Russians. The penalty of evading amilitary service is higher for the Jew than for others. No Jew

may serve in the navy.
Twenty-second—No Jew may be elected mayor, councilor or police magistrate, nor may hold any other town office. The law says: "The duties of judges cannot be in trusted to Jews with convenience or de cency.

SPECIAL TAXES ON FOOD, ETC. Twenty-third—There is a special tax called the "bex tax," levied on the animals killed according to Jewish ritual law—a tax payable on the slaughter of the anima, and another on its retail sale. There are also special taxes on house property owned by Jews, on business profits of Jews, on the skull caps used by Jews during domestic prayer, and on the Sabbath candles used by

DIRECT RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION. Twenty-fourth-sews on reaching their four-teenth year may be received into the Orthodox church, notwithstanding the objection of their parents. All Jews, on conversion, re-ceive from the state a considerable subven tion, and are thenceforth free from all dis qualitications.

Tweuty-fifth—Synagogues are only allowed

in places where there are no fewer than eighty Jewish houses. Jews holding divine worship in their houses without official per mission are punished by law. ALIENATED AND BLACKMAILED. Twenty-sixth—The Russian law declares all Jews to be aliens whose several rights

are regulated by special ordinances." law and the mass of special ordinances cause the Jews to be regarded as a pariah caste. Twenty-seventh-The minute legal restrict tions which hem in every action of and compel him to obtain police sanction for everything he requires to do renders him ready subject for blackmail, and he can only live by bribing. The poverty of the bulk of the Jows has now reached that stage where bribery is unpossible. Hence these re-strictive laws are now enforced with all pos-

READY FOR WORK. Omaha Alliauce of Hebrews Completes Its

Organization. Another meeting of the Omaha Altiauce of Hebrews was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Temple of Israel for the purpose of completing the organization. The

meeting was presided over by S. Katz, presi-

dent of the ainance.

The organization has been formed to assist Russian refugees, and through its efforts the indigent Russian Jews who may immigrate to Omaha will be relieved and assisted. At the meeting a constitution and by-laws were submitted by Raboi Rosenau, and were approved. The constitution provides for a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who have heretofore been

A board of directors, consisting of five, aside from the officers of the alliance, was elected as well as three committees being pointed. The committees are, employ at, relief and educational. The question of increasing the membership of the alliance was also discussed.

AMUSEMENTS.

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